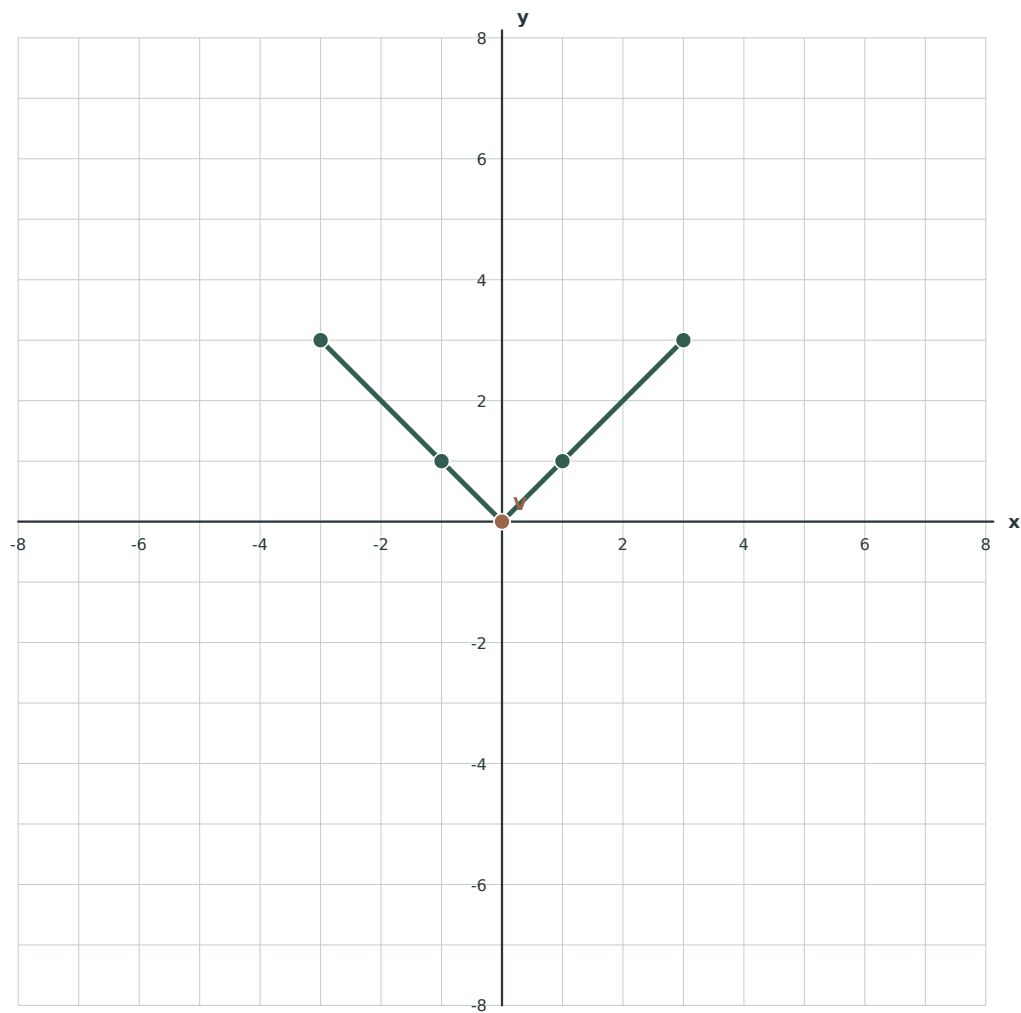


A centered V

Use the vertex form $y = a|x-h|+k$. Plot the table points and join the two straight arms with a sharp corner.

$y = 1|x - (0)| + (0)$. x values: -3, -1, 0, 1, 3.



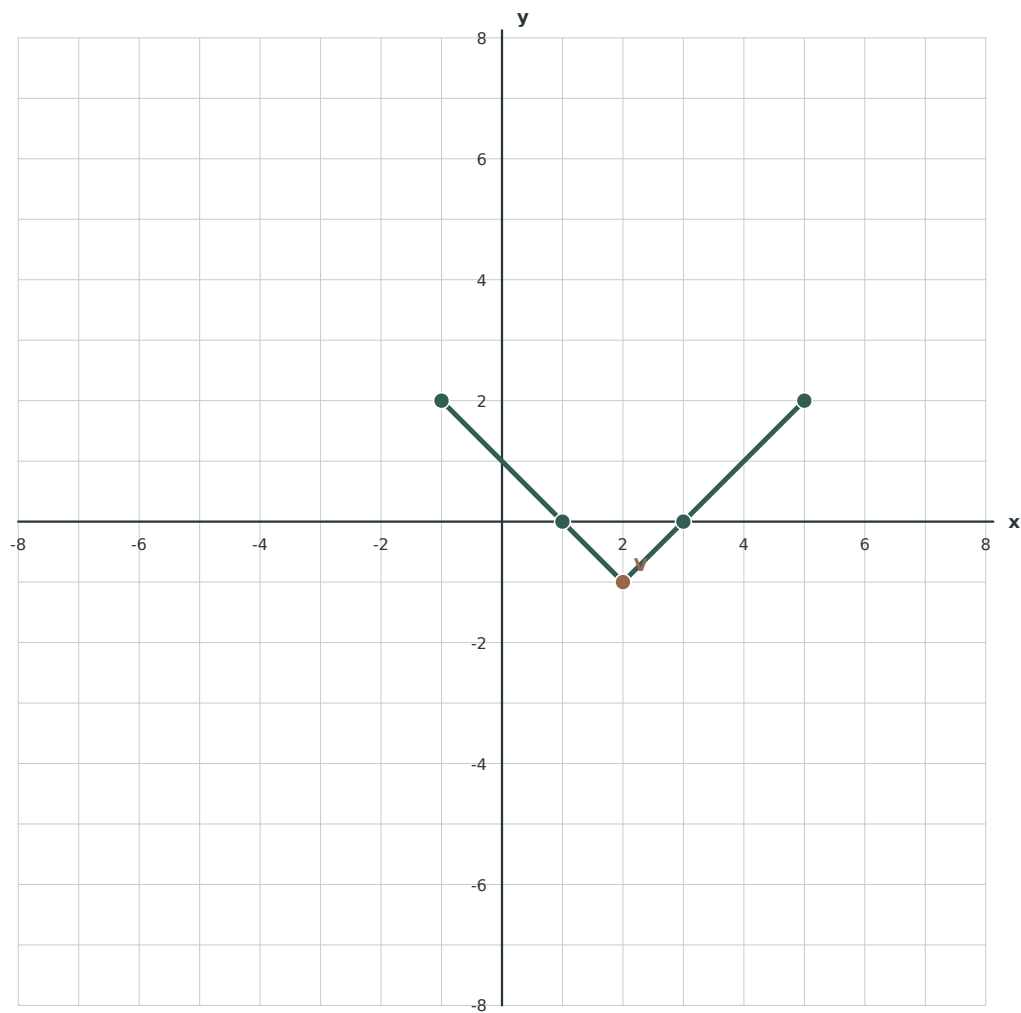
1. Locate the vertex and symmetry line. Vertex (0,0); axis $x=0$.
2. Complete the five table values. (-3,3); (-1,1); (0,0); (1,1); (3,3)
3. State opening direction. Opens up.

Original practice data / coordinate units, not ruler measurements / physical printing not tested

A shifted V

Use the vertex form $y = a|x-h|+k$. Plot the table points and join the two straight arms with a sharp corner.

$y = 1|x - (2)| + (-1)$. x values: -1, 1, 2, 3, 5.



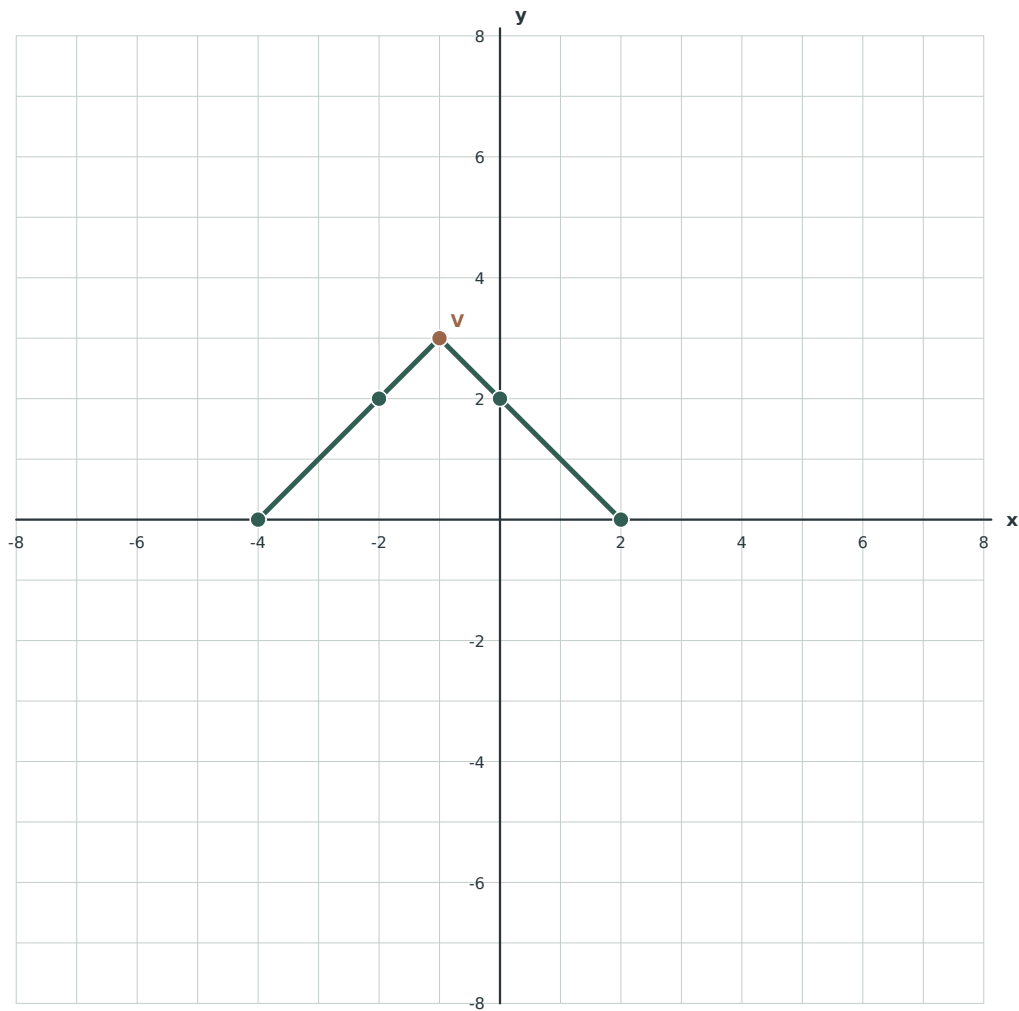
1. Locate the vertex and symmetry line. Vertex (2,-1); axis $x=2$.
2. Complete the five table values. (-1,2); (1,0); (2,-1); (3,0); (5,2)
3. State opening direction. Opens up.

Original practice data / coordinate units, not ruler measurements / physical printing not tested

A reflected V

Use the vertex form $y = a|x-h|+k$. Plot the table points and join the two straight arms with a sharp corner.

$y = -1|x - (-1)| + (3)$. x values: -4, -2, -1, 0, 2.



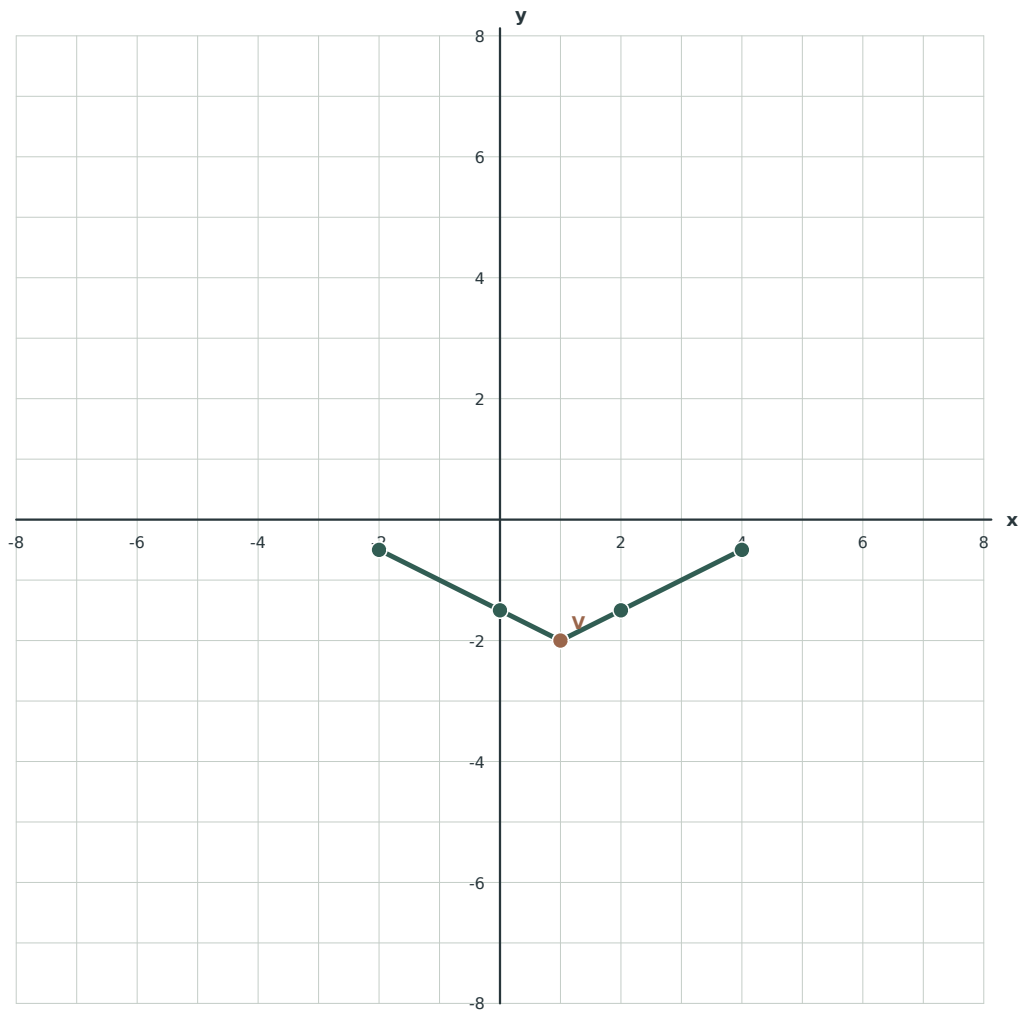
1. Locate the vertex and symmetry line. Vertex $(-1,3)$; axis $x=-1$.
2. Complete the five table values. $(-4,0)$; $(-2,2)$; $(-1,3)$; $(0,2)$; $(2,0)$
3. State opening direction. Opens down.

Original practice data / coordinate units, not ruler measurements / physical printing not tested

A wider V

Use the vertex form $y = a|x-h|+k$. Plot the table points and join the two straight arms with a sharp corner.

$y = 1/2|x - (1)| + (-2)$. x values: -2, 0, 1, 2, 4.



1. Locate the vertex and symmetry line. Vertex (1,-2); axis $x=1$.
2. Complete the five table values. (-2,-1/2); (0,-3/2); (1,-2); (2,-3/2); (4,-1/2)
3. State opening direction. Opens up.

Original practice data / coordinate units, not ruler measurements / physical printing not tested